Local Rains.

We Are Fitting Feet

In Sox, and that is quite a feet-ure.

Genuine Lisle Thread Seamless Sox, black, tans, modes, greys and blues, at

25 cts.

They sell for more elsewhere.

Seamless Cotton Socks, in blacks and tans,

2 pairs for 25c.

Regular 20c quality.

THE WHEN

5 Per Cent. Extra Discount

Given on early orders for RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES, and bills payable at the same time as though the goods were bought in October, at which time the prices advance. Write for illustrated catalogue and samples.

CORRIGAN REPLIES TO THE DARE

IN WINE AND SPIRIT GAZETTE.

The Editor Comes Back with the

Statement that the Catholic Leader

Is Dodging the Question.

NEW YORK, July 30 .- The World will

to-morrow say: Archbishop Corrigan has

written a very important letter to the

editor of the Wine and Spirit Gazette, in

which he makes an authoritative statement

with regard to the decision of Mgr. Sa-

tolli affecting Roman Catholic liquor deal-

ers. The Archbishop's letter was called

forth by an editorial recently published

in the Gazette which says of Mgr. Sa-

"Will it be enforced in the cities of the

iquor dealers of the country are Roman

country? Fully two-thirds of the retail

Catholics. Some of these are liberal con-tributors to the church funds. We ap-

preciate fully the delicate position in which Archbishop Corrigan and the other

bishops of the Catholic Church in this

country are placed by the decree of the

a large majority of the liquor dealers

papal delegate. We voice the sentiments

of this city and Brooklyn in saying 'we

letter and spirit the decree against the

liquor traffic just issued by Mgr. Satolli,

the papal delegate. Let the Archbishop do

The Archbishop's letter is in his own

"In reply to your expressed wish I have

the honor to say that I loyally accept the

principles laid down by Mgr. Satolli, both

in the spirit and to the letter. More than

this, no Catholic can refuse to accept them.

As to the fear of consequences I have yet,

thank God, to learn what fear is in the

discharge of my duty. Please remember,

however, that acceptance of principles is

not to be confounded with the blind ap-

plication of the same on all occasions and

The editor of the Gazette (Smith) has this to say about the Archbishop's letter:

issue. It is not a question of accepting principle laid down by the head of the

church, but of courage to "carry out in

letter and in spirit" the principles just

proclaimed by the papal delegate in the

face of seemingly adverse public senti-ment. The issue is will the Archbishop

give orders to refuse admission to Ro-man Catholic societies to any one en-gaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, and will he instruct the clergy to deny the rights and privileges of the church to liquor dealers who sell on Sun-

The declaration of the Archbishop seems

to justify the conclusion that in the dis-charge of his duty he will enforce these

principles, although he does not say so

in his letter in distinct terms. Future de-

velopments will show how far this con-

Ovation to the Archbishop.

tumult of applause greeted the Archbishop

of New York to-night as he arose in his

box at the opera house to acknowledge the

very hearty welcome extended to him by

the Rev. Dr. Conaty on behalf of the Cath-

olic Summer School of America. The oc-

casion was the reception in honor of his

Grace. In response to the enthusiastic ap-

plause of the assembly &t could be seen

that he was very much touched. During

the Archbishop's speech, which lasted fully

twenty minutes, the most intense silence

prevailed. Every one in the large audience

felt that the Archbishop of New York was

policy for all Catholics in this country to

follow with regard to intellectual move-

ment. His praise of reading circle work

and his insistence that such circles should

be formed in every parish in the country

was received with rapturous commenda-

tion. Chicago Green Bay, St. Louis, Wash-

ington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Syr-

acuse, Montreal, Ontario, Boston, Burling-

ton, Philadelphia and New York were the

Delegates to the Catholic Young Men's

convention are arriving in large numbers

by every boat and train from North and

South. The committee of reception of Gib-

bons Institute, of Plattsburg, are in at-

tendance to meet them. The hotels and boarding houses throughout the town are

EARTHQUAKE AND METEOR.

Double Demonstration That Terrified

Los Angeles People.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 30 .- This city

was shaken by an earthquake last evening

at 9:11 o'clock. The direction was from

the northeast to southwest, though most

of the movement was more of upheaving

than of an undulatory character. It is

described as a sharp shock, but not doing

much damage. At Santa Monico and San

Pedro a tidal wave was looked for by the timorous, but no indication of one was no-

ticed. At Acton there were three distinct

ported. The peculiar feature of the affair

at that place, however, was that imme-

diately after the vibrations ceased a large

meteor, similar to the one which attracted

so much attention on Friday night here,

was seen to fall to the north. It appeared

like an immense ball of blue fire and ap-

parently moved from the zenith to the

One of Many in Kentucky.

about 1 o'clock, a very perceptible earth-

quake shock was felt in this vicinity. Win-

dows rattled, walls tottered and clocks

were stopped. This is only one of many

that have been felt in this neighborhood re-

PADUCAH, Ky., July 30.-This morning.

shocks, the most severe ever felt in that region, but no particular damage is re-

best represented at the reception.

crowded.

finally and unmistakably working out a

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 30.-A perfect

clusion is justified."

"The letter does not squarely meet the

"M. A. CORRIGAN."

it and watch the consequence.'

handwriting. In it he says:

tolli's decision:

McKEE & CO..

State Agents Boston Rubber Co.,

INDIANAPOLIS.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION ARCHBISHOP IS DEFIED

BIG 4 ROUTE TUESDAY, August 7.

Only \$5 Round Trip Put-in-Ba and return, - - 54 Chautauqua and return, - - \$5

Toronto and return, - - - \$6 Thousand Islands and return, \$10 SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS 1:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. Arrive at the Falls 7 and 9:30 the next a. m. This will be the grandest excursion of the season, running through to Niagara Falls via Lake Shore & Michigan South-ern railway and New York Central railroad, with solid train of elegant coaches, reclining chair cars and Wagner sleeping cars. No change of cars at any point and no delays en route going or coming. Big Four excursionists will not be compelled to lay over at junction points for connec-

sales. Thousand Islands tickets good for ten days from date of sale. DON'T MISS IT!

tions. Tickets good returning on all reg-

ular trains within five days from date of

Diagrams of sleepers and reclining chair Call at ticket offices of the Big Four route, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station, early and secure space. This will be the first, last and best excursion H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A., Indian-E. O. McCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger

If you contemplate taking a Trip to the Summer Resorts in Michigan, to the Thousand Islands, any point in Canada or up into the Mountains of Virginia and Maryland, to Niagara Falls, the Adjrondacks or the White Mountains, be sure and call at the New Ticket Office of the C., H. & D. R. R., No. 2 West Washington street, for rates and full information. I. D. BALDWIN, D.P. A.

ROUTE

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily 11:50 a. m. Pullman Vestibuled Coaches

dally except Sunday 4:00 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 33-Vestibule, daily...... 3:55 p. m. 35—Vestibule, daily....... 3:25 a. m. 9—Monon Accommodation, Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Station and Massa-

chusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

WAGON WHEAT 45?

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington street.

LOOSE "PLUNGERS."

Cause of the Caisson Explosion Recently at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- The report of the commission appointed to investigate the calsson explosion was completed to-day and turned over to General Miles, who will forward it to Washington. The report says that the explosion resulted from a defective shell in which the "plunger," which explodes the missiles, was loose, Many defective shells were found at Fort Sheridan, and it is said that the report recommends that the manufacture of the missiles now used be stopped and others substituted that are less liable to accident. The shells are supposed to require a blow of 160 pounds to explode them, but many of them at Fort Sheridan showed loose plungers and were therefore likely to explode with rough handling.

Damages Against Actor Coghlan. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30 .- To-day the sheriff's jury summoned to determine the damages in the suit of Henderson & Norton, managers of the Duquesne Theater, against Charles Coghlan, the English actor, awarded \$2,875 to the plaintiff. The case grew out of Coghlan's failure to appear at the Duquesne during the week of March 5, in accordance with his contract. The suit was originally for \$5,000.

One Razor Cut Two Throats. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.-A brutal murder was committed here at 6:30 o'clock to-night at No. 1818 West Madison street. Thomas Evans, colored, thirty years old cut his wife's throat from ear to ear with a razor, nearly severing her head from her body, and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat. Evans was jealous of his wife and they had quarreled frequently.

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts Celebrine, for the brain; Cardine, for the heart; Testine, Ovarine, etc. Two drachms, Henry J. Huder, Indianapolis, or Columbia Chemical Company, Washington,

Uncompromising Front of the House Changes the Aspect.

SENATE MAY GIVE IN

Tariff Reformers at Washington Score a Point Against the Friends of Sugar, Coal and Iron.

HOUSE CAUCUS POSTPONED

Session of the Conferees Yesterday with Little Result.

Senators Expected the Representatives to Go Down on Their Knees, but Were Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- For the first time since the tariff bill has been in conference there were signs of wavering in the strong line that has stood behind the Senate bill. "Senate bill or no bill" has been repeated during the day, but less frequently and with less emphasis than heretofore. The only explanation for the brief conference to-day is the fact that the House conferees feel that the situation is changing in their favor. There are many reasons advanced to show that this statement has good foundation. It is known that the mails and telegraph are bringing to the Democratic Senators urgent appeals to pass a bill "which will not favor the trusts and which will be in line with the demands of the party platform." In fact, these requests on the Senators are indorsements of the position of the President and the House in the main points of difference. That these telegrams are having effect cannot be denied, and have caused Senators who are most insistent on the Senate bill as regards coal, iron ore and sugar no little concern.

The House members also find considerable comfort in their analysis of the speeches made by the Democratic Senators when the conference disagreement was before the Senate, in which they find that only one Democrat besides Mr. Hill made any pledge of his vote, and that was Senator Caffery, who declared that if the Louisiana sugar interests were not protected he would not vote for the bill. None of the other Senators, it is claimed, burned the bridges behind them, none of them declared absolutely that they would vote against the bill if the one-eighth differential on sugar were not retained, or if the duty on iron ore and coal were stricken out. But more than this, many of the Senators declared their desire to obtain a bill which would secure forty-three Democratic votes. It is pointed out that none of these Senators, not even Mr. Caffery, have placed themselves in a position in which they cannot support a bill if it be returned without a differential protection to the sugar refiners and with coal and iron on the free list. It is known that a great deal of pressure is being brought to bear upon the Democratic conferees of the Senate to report an agreement with modifications of the three principal items, a compromise being suggested to the extent of a flat ad valorem rate on sugar of 45 per cent., with an extension of the bounty to Jan. 1, 1895; free iron ore, coal 40 cents a ton, with a reciprocity provision that coal shall be admitted free from such countries as grant free admission to coar pro-

duced in the United States. THE HOUSE ULTIMATUM. While this proposition has not been submitted with any assertion that it is an ultimatum of the House conferees, there is a great deal of talk that such a proposition is likely to be presented. This, it is believed, will secure the votes of the Louisiana Senators, the two Populists, Allen and Kyle, and Irby, of South Carolina. In that event it would take other Democratic Senators beside Hill to defeat the bill, and the House members declare the number cannot be found.

It is a fact that the situation, turning as it does on these lines, has caused considerable uneasiness among the Democrats of the Senate, and especially those who are known to be steadfast in their demands for the Senate bill in its main features. The reliance of the House on outside pressure and the Democratic sentiment that seems to be rallying around the President and the House from the country at large, it is claimed, will grow stronger from day to day, until the Senate conferees will be compelled to yield. The prestige which the administration obtained in the conference over the unconditional repeal of the silverpurchasing law has been pointed out as being evidence of a determination now, which, with solid backing of the Democratic leaders in the House, will bring about

a similar result on the tariff bill. The tension between the Senate and House was as marked at the close of the session to-day as it had been at any time previous. The Democratic members of the conference found themselves in a complete deadlock when they met during the forenoon, and the full conference, called for 1 o'clock, found itself without business before it when it convened. The full conference did not continue to exceed fifteen minutes, and the proceedings consisted in a statement by the Democrats to the Republicans that the Democratic conferees had been unable to reach an understanding, and a suggestion on the part of Chairman Wilson, of the House conferees, that the conference adjourn subject to the call of the chairman, which suggestion was acquiesced in by the

The impression which ex-Speaker Reed obtained of the situation was embodied in a rough diagram which he drew while the conference was in session, which represented the Senate as a locomotive rushing down a steep grade under full steam. Stretching across the track and directly in front of the engine is an immense wellsupported "bumper," which is labeled "House," the Republican House conferees

being represented as safely lodged in tall "That is the situation," he said, "We all know what must happen when an irresistible force strikes an immovable object."

EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL. This is as much of a statement of the situation as could be obtained from any source. Democratic members of both houses appreciate to the utmost the extreme gravity of the situation. The Democratic Senators who will say anything on the subject say that to all appearances the House conferees are as unyielding as they have been at any time. It is stated that at the Democratic conference to-day the House members appeared even more determined than ever to maintain their position. Occasionally a Democrat could be found on the Senate side who would express the hope that the House conferees would content themselves with this last demonstration of disapproval and subse-

quently agree to come to the Senate's Conferences among Democratic leaders in the Senate and between these Senators and Democratic members of the House have been frequent during the day since the conference adjourned, and they have been held with the view of harmonizing the differences if possible. The Democrats will meet in informal conference again to-morrow. When the Democratic managers of the two houses met, as they did, according to agreement, at 10 o'clock to-day it was soon discovered that no progress had been made towards reaching an understanding. as each side stood out stiffly for its own contention. The House members declared that they had not been able to see their way clear to accept the Senate sugar schedule and the Senate conferees refused to change this schedule. When the House conferees came to the House for their noon recess it was made known that the two hours' discussion with the Senators | ing the standard shells used in preceding

had been fruitless in reaching any basis of agreement. The Senators had been unyielding and the House men had been equally determined. Nor was any middle ground proposed which gave a hope for the future. It was a deadlock in every sense of the word. Members of the House expressed misgiving, as they had hoped the two extremes would at least see some basis of agreement ahead, even if it was not actually reached. The Republican House conferees smiled broadly when they returned to the House fifteen minutes after the appointed hour for the full conafter the appointed hour for the full con-ference. To their waiting associates they explained that the full conference had lasted only a minute. Senator Harris, they sald, had stated that there were "a few items on which the Democratic conferees had not agreed." He had not specified the items, but the Republican conferees had gathered that they were sugar, coal and iron ore. The Republicans seem to think the deadlock is not likely to be broken very soon.

The full conference committee on the tariff met shortly after 1 o'clock and on suggestion of Mr. Wilson it was decided to adjourn to meet at the call of the chairman, the statement being made that the Democrate were unable to agree the Democrats were unable to agree among themselves as yet, and that further conference of the full committee would avail nothing.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Senator Allen Wants \$50,000,000 Given for Relief of the Poor.

WASHINGTON, July 30.-The Senate wore an aspect of peace and serenity today in striking contrast to the excitement of last week. Vice President Stevenson had returned and occupied his accustomed seat. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allen to provide for the issue of \$50,000,000 in treasury notes to be distributed pro rata among the States "for the relief of the worthy poor." It was referred to the finance committee. The report of the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill, announcing agreement on all the amendments but the one appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, was agreed to. The Senate formally insisted on this amendment and sent the bill back to conference. The sundry civil bill was pre-sented at the Senate and will be considered to-morrow. Mr. Cockrell gave notice that the deficiency bill would be reported to-morrow. The House joint resolution, further extending the appropriations until Aug. 14, was passed by the Senate. The portant bills by unanimous consent, nothing was accomplished by the House today. Mr. Boutelle offered a resolution congratulating and recognizing the Hawaiian republic, but on a point of order it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Two hours were spent in an attempt to secure the a loption of a special rule for the consideration of Mr. McRea's bill to protect public forest reservations, but the Republicans, by absenting themselves, succeeded in forcing an adjournment. Under the act of March 3, 1893, the President reserved public timber lands from sale and disposal and set them aside or forestry purposes. The total number acres so reserved aggregated 17,564,800 acres, and included lands in Alaska, Artzona, California, Colorado, New Mexico Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, The bill for which consideration was sought today empowered the Secretary of the Interior to sell under restrictions not exceeding 50 per cent, of the timber of commercial value on these reservations, to regulate the occupancy of the same, and to protect the same against fire and depredation. The House adjourned at 3:45.

WHY MT WAS CHANGED. Announcement of Caucus Call Simply

a Little Early for Some. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The time for the House Democratic caucus has been changed to Thursday afternoon. A report to-day that members had withdrawn their names from the petition in sufficient number to cause the caucus to be abandoned proved incorrect. Representative Brookshire, of Indiana, withdrew his name on the ground, it is said, that Tuesday was too early. Mr. Springer says a caucus is altogether desirable at the present time, and that it will be in the line of precedent of caucus action always heretofore had during the pendency of a tariff bill. "While the Mills bill was pending," said

he, "we caucused almost daily. In the present contest the Democratic Senators have been caucusing constantly, and their present resistance is the result of caucus action in which they agreed to stand together. It is rather singular, therefore, that there should be any question as to the desirability of having the House Democrats get together. When the banking committee, of which I am chairman, was considering the State bank question a caucus was called without consulting me, and a caucus resolution was passed favoring a State bank bill, to which I was opposed. But I took no exception to that action, nor should there be exception to a move at any time to get an expression from the entire Democratic representation in the House Certainly this sentiment is what should gulde and direct the conferees who act for the House, and in my judgment 75 per cent, of the Democratic emembers of the House feel that way.' Mr. Springer has been asked if he had

consulted Speaker Crisp or Chairman Wilson as to the caucus. To this he has answered that he has consulted no one, and did not feel called upon to do so. He had proceeded as a Democratic member of the House, and in this way executing what was known to be the indication of a large proportion of the Democrats of the House. Chairman Holman, of the Democratic caucus committee, says the only question as to the caucus is the date. He agrees with Mr. Springer that the meeting may be put off for a day to let the Democratic conferees come together, although it will be held tomorrow if it is clear that a deadlock exists.

VOORHEES'S ILLNESS. News About Other Indiana People at the Capital. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Senator Voorhees has been suffering for nearly two weeks with bladder trouble. He expected to take part in the tariff conference today, but under his physician's advice remained at home. His general condition has not changed since yesterday. He still suffers considerable pain, and to-night is not resting very well.

Scott Harrison, brother of ex-President Harrison, who was appointed by President Cleveland last year surveyor of the port of Kansas City, but not confirmed by the Senate, will have to give up his office after Congress adjourns. The President has informed the Missouri delegation that he would not reappoint Mr. Harrison. Henry Kramer, lawyer from Rockport, s in this city on his way to Old Point

Comfort. Two ex-Indianans got left in the distribution of patronage to-day. Frank Beane, formerly of Goshen, and Henry Fry, formerly of Marion, were applicants for the marshalchip of Idaho and Wyoming, respectively. Other men got the offices.

Permanent Board of Arbitration. WASHINGTON, July 30.-Representative Erdman, of Pennsylvania, has reported to the House from the committee on labor the Springer bill for a national board of arbitration. He says that the committee believes a permanent board will be more effective in the settlement of disputes than would a special board created in each case. The bill does not assume to compel arbitration where neither party to the controversy is willing to submit the case; no new peralties are imposed by it, and no new rights or privileges are granted. The bill introduced by Representative Lockwood, of New York, to protect American labor by preventing foreigners who retain residences across the Canadian and Mexican borders from crossing the line to work has been rejected by the House committee on immigration. The commiftee members are so hopelessly divided upon the points at issue that there is little probability that a substitute will be reported.

300 Tons of Armor Plate Accepted. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Secretary Herbert has finally accepted the three hundred

tons of barbette armor intended for the battle ship Oregon represented by the seventeen-inch Carnegie Harveyized steel plate which has been tried at Indian Head. Owing to the peculiar nature of this trial there was some question as to the acceptance of the lot, but this has been de-cided affirmatively. On the first trial the second shot perforated and cracked the plate, and if the test had stopped there, as is usual, the lot of plate would have been rejected. But the contractors asserting that projectiles of a quality surpass-

tests had been used, asked for another trial under the old conditions and with standard projectiles. This request was granted and fragments of the plate came victorious out of the second trial.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: John W. Pack, of California, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at San Francisco; James I. Crutcher, of Idaho, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Idaho; Gibson Clark, of Wyoming, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Wyoming; John A. McDermott, of Wyoming, to be marshal of the United States for the distriet of Wyoming; Rudolph Brand, post-master at Toledo, O.; George C. Columbia, postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ind.; William H. King, associate justice Supreme Court of Utah; C. H. Robinson, pension agent at Des Moines. Consuls—Archibald H. Grimke, of Massachusetts, at Santo Domingo; Hiram H. Lott, of Louisiana, at Managua, Nicaragua; Charles De Kay, of New York, to be consul-general at Berlin, Germany.

Gorman Asked to Resign. FREDERICK, Md., July 30.-Tariff re-

form Democrats of Frederick county held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Court Park to-day and indorsed President Cleveland and the House of Representatives and condemning the course of the Maryland Senators and demanded the passage of the Wilson bill. The speakers all denounced Senator Gorman in terms most severe for his "pusillanimous" conduct to-wards President Cleveland, and one of the resolutions adopted calls upon the Senator

Anti-Trust Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 30.-Representative Hutchison, of Texas, has introduced a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to give Congress jurisdiction over trusts. The amendment proposed is as fol-

"Trusts and monopolies dealing in agri-cultural products or other articles of prime necessity shall not exist in the United States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legis-

Declined to Answer. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Mr. Seymour, of the brokerage firm of Seymour Brothers & Young, of New York, was again before the Sugar Trust investigating committee to-day. He persisted in his declination to answer the questions of the committee as to whether Senators had invested in Sugar stocks through his firm, and did not add any information of any kind to the

ance in the treasury to-day was \$125,910,-694, of which \$55,516,212 is gold reserve. Five hundred thousand dollars in gold was to-day 'engaged for export, leaving the true amount of reserve \$55,016,212.

Down to \$55,016,212.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The cash bal-

NICHOLAS EUNIS FELL AMONG A NUMBER OF ELECTRIC WIRES.

BURNED AND SIZZLED

Sickening Sight for New York Pedestrians, Who Almost Bekeld an Open Air Electrocution.

NEW YORK, July 30 .- While Nicholas Eunis, a tinsmith, was at work repairing the roof of the New York Ophthalmic Institution he received terrible injuries from an electric light wire that he accidentally cut. The first intimation that something unusual had happened was when Dr. Hugh Kidder, of the institution, noticed the odor of burning flesh, and, going to the roof, saw a terrible sight. Helpless and with his clothing ablaze, Eunis was lying face downward on the roof, Big tongues of flames were thrown high into the air above his body, coming from the broken ends of the wire. Eunis, evidently overpowered by the shock, did not utter a cry. In some remarkable manner the wires caught him so that he could not move. One end had entered his left arm just above the elbow and another had pierced his right side under the arm pit. Another craded his breast. Dr. Kidder shouted for help as he ran to the man's assistance. Eunis's weight proved too much for the Doctor, and he was unable to lift him. In trying to do so he was himself shocked by the wires. Meanwhile a crowd had gathered in the street and looked in horror at the sight on the roof, but were unable to help the unfortunate victim. Finally William Kelly made his way through the institution and got to the roof. He and the Doctor managed to drag the man out. Both were shocked and burned about the hands in tearing the clothes off Eunis's body. Deep holes had been burned in his body where the wires had held him, there was a broad burn across his breast, his hair was burned off and all the skin from his face, neck and shoulders. Some one had sent an alarm of fire out, but not until the man had been dragged from the wires' grasp did any one think of having the current turned off. An ambulence from Bellevue Hospital sponded to the call, and after Eunis's injuries had been dressed he was taken there. His condition is critical.

PLUMBERS IN CONVENTION.

New Rules Proposed by the Delegates at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 30 .- The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Helpers met in fourth annual convention here to-day, President John A. Lee, of New York, in the chair. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Walbridge, President Lee responding. Committees were appointed, that on credentials reporting almost immediately, seating all present.

At the afternoon session the St. Louis Union submitted a communication proposing a number of changes in the constitution. The annual address of President Lee showed 1,720 new members taken into the organization during the past year, making the total membership about 7,000. During the year local unions were organized in twenty or thirty cities which had not been represented before. In his address the president made a number of recommendations. Among them was one constituting the executive committee, a conference and arbitration committee to confer with a like committee of the master plumbers, with the end in view of establishing amicable relations between the two organizations. The secretary and treasurer's report was referred to a committee on finance without reading. It shows \$13,482 on hand A matter that will be discussed in the convention was a suggestion made by a local union providing for steps to be taken to secure the enactment of laws in the various States prohibiting all persons not practical plumbers from engaging in the plumbing business.

CHICAGO WIDE OPEN.

Grand Jury Charges the Gambling Dens Are Protected.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- A grand jury to-day filed a report in court saying: "We find that gambling is being carried on to its fullest extent in Chicago, with doors wide open and cappers and stool pigeons plying their vocation to catch the unwary for the purpose of fleecing any victim who happens to fall into their hands, and that the heads of the police department of this city are giving some of the places mentioned below ample protection from arrest

and prosecution. A list of places at which it is alleged that gambling is being carried on is appended. The grand jurymen give as a reason for not returning indictments against the proprietors of these places that the assistant State's attorney informed them it would be impossible to secure convictions. The assistant State's attorney denies having made this statement. He says he merely told the jury that it was difficult to get testimony which would result in convictions.

JAPAN TOO PREVIOUS

The Chinese Transport Sunk Carried the British Flag.

Official Account of the Engagement from China Alleges There Was No Cause for the Assault.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS KILLED

Japan Notifies United States of the Difficulty.

Minister Denby, After Only Three Weeks Leave, Ordered to Return to His Post in China.

PEKIN, China, July 30.-The following is the Chinese official version of the engagement which recently took place between the Chinese and Japan fleets. The collision between the Chinese and Japanese ships occurred in the Prince Jerome gulf, in the inlet on which Asan is situated. The Japs attacked the Chinese vessels, which were escorting the second and smaller division of troops dispatched from Taku to reinforce the Chinese army at Asan. The Japanese opened fire, the Chinese having strict orders not to fire unless they were attacked, or unless the landing of the Chinese troops was opposed. The result of the action was that one Japanese ironclad was disabled by the Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen. The Kow Shing, which was sunk by the Japanese, was a chartered transport flying the British flag. No news has been received of the loss of the Chinese war ship Tsao Kiang, said to have been captured by the Japs. The Chinese and Japan ministers remained at their

When the Kow Shing was overhauled by the Japanese cruiser the latter sent a boat alongside the transport with a prize crew to convey her to Japan. The Japanese boarded the Kow Shing and ordered her commander, Captain Galsworthy, an Eaglishman, to proceed to Japan. Captain Galsworthy refused to obey this order, and the Japanese withdrew to report to the commander of their cruiser. The latter then opened fire on the transport, using the machine guns mounted in the tops of the Japanese ship. This fire was so well directed that it soon cleared the Kow Shung's decks. The cruiser threw torpedoes at the transport, sinking her and drowning nearly all of about two thousand souls on board. Colonel Von Hannikin, a German, formerly the Viceroy's ald-de-camp, and a number of other foreign officers were among those killed by the fire from the tops of the cruiser before the torpedoes

The effect of the explosion of the torpedoes is said to have been terrific. Gaping holes large enough to pull a boat through were torn in the sie im r's side, and through these apertures the water poured, drowning between decks those who did not leap overboard. According to the reports received two German passengers who were on their way to Corea, in order to settle up business affairs before the war broke out in earnest, jumped overboard when the transport began to sink and succeeded in swimming to the Japanese cruiser. But, in spite of their appeals to be taken on board and their announcement that they were noncombatants, the two Germans were shot by the Japanese marines. A number of Chinese who swam to the cruiser shared the same fate. The Japanese absolutely refused to give quarter. The transport sank near Shopiont island, for which place Captain Galsworthy was steering, intending to beach her under the fire of the cruiser, when the fatal torpedoes were discharged at the Kow Shing. A French war ship, the Lion, steamed up as the transport sank and succeeding in rescuing some of the unfortunate Chinese soldiers, but all the foreigners are reported to have been killed on board the Kow Shung while re-turning the fire of the Japanese or else they were drowned by the sinking of the transport. The Japanese are said to have acted with an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare by refusing to receive on board the drowning people who swam to the cruiser from the sinking transport. A large Chinese army has crossed the northwestern frontier of Corea and is marching down the peninsula. A second army is being hastily equipped to follow the first army into Corea. No details have been received of the battle which is said Chinese and Japanese forces. It is reported that several Chinese steamers have been captured and a number of others destroyed

to pass within easy range of the Woosung forts. A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

News that the Japs Had No Excuse for Sinking the Transport.

Taku by Japanese cruisers. Steamers

often wait a week at Taku before they are

able to cross the bar, and it is said that there was quite a fleet of Chinese steam-

ships off Taku when they were surprised

by the Japanese war ships and either cap-

tured or sunk. Torpedoes have now been placed in the Shaweishan channel of the

Yangtse Kiang in order to compel vessels

LONDON, July 30 .- The Chinese legation has received a dispatch from Pekin saying that there was no provocation whatever for the recent attack on the Chinese fleet by the war ships of Japan. In spite of the official assertion from Yokohama that Japan ships were not injured during the engagement, it is announced in the dispatch alluded to that the Japanese war ships suffered considerable damage. The news that the Kow Shing was flying the British flag was received with great satisfaction at the Chinese legation, where it was predicted that the sinking of the steamer by a Japanese cruiser would give an entirely fresh turn to the Corean affair. It was said that Great Britain and Germany were bound to notice this breach of neutrality. The Globe, to-day, takes a similar view of the case and says: "Japan had no excuse for firing on the English flag. War was not declared, and the carrying of troops was in no way a breach of neutrality." At the Japanese legation the seriousness of the affair was admitted, but the news of the sinking of the Kow Shing was not believed. The English merchants having dealings with the Chinese evidently do not intend to allow the commencement of hostilities between China and Japan to pass without trying to make the most of this opportunity of increasing their bank accounts. London firm's alone during the last fortnight have offered China several bargains in torpedo boats, and they have also proposed that the Pekin government should purchase a number of fast English steamers which their owners claim can readily be converted into cruisers. In addition, these obliging English merchants have offered China nearly a thousand guns of all sizes and styles, as well as 400,000 Mannlicher rifles, with al-When these offers were first made the Chinese government took no notice of them, but to-day several of these enterprising English firms received communications saying that rapid delivery will be the condition of the sale. The quotations of China and Japan securities and exchange does not show even a fractional difference from their normal figures. second officer of the Kow Shung, sunk by Chinese cruiser near Shopiont island, Corea, was the eldest son of an Essex clergyman, who lost his youngest son in the fire which occurred at the Exeter Theater. A Berlin dispatch says China has ordered four torpedo boats of German

prominent merchant in the Anglo-

Chinese trade, who has just returned from